KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 18 *Vol.* II.] LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1816. [*Vol.* 30.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY
F. BRADFORD, Jr.
At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

Commission Warehouse

JEREMIAH NEAVE & SON,
Of Cincinnati, Ohio,
Have erected large and commodious
Brick Warehouses & Cellars
For the reception of all kinds of Merchandise, Manufactures and Produce, for Storage, and Sale on Commission, for forwarding by the river or to country merchants. Bills and debts collected and punctually remitted. Purchases made and generally all BROKERAGE and COMMISSION BUSINESS, transacted
8tf Cincinnati, February 19—

Laws of the United States.

(*BY AUTHORITY.*)

AN ACT

Authorising a subscription for the printing of a second edition of the Public documents.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby authorised to subscribe for and receive, for the use and disposal of Congress, five hundred copies of the second and improved edition of State Papers and Public Documents, proposed to be printed by T. B Wait and Sons; the said edition to be comprised in nine volumes; and the aforesaid copies to be delivered in strong leather binding at the Department of State, at the rate of two dollars and a quarter for each volume

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of State be, and is hereby authorised, on delivery as aforesaid of five hundred copies of the first volume of the said edition to pay for the same at the rate aforesaid; and in like manner to pay for the same number of each succeeding volume, when delivered as aforesaid: and the sum of ten thousand, one hundred and twenty-five dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose aforesaid, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

March 25, 1816.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Relative to evidence in cases of naturalization.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the certificate of registry, required as evidence of the time of arrival in the U S. according to the second section of the act of the fourteenth April one thousand eight hundred and two, entitled "An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the act heretofore passed on this subject;" and also a certificate from the proper clerk or prothonotary, of the declaration of intention, made before a court aforesaid, and required as the first condition, according to the first section of said act, shall be exhibited by every alien on his application to be admitted a citizen of the U. States, in pursuance of said act, who shall have arrived within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States since the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and shall each be recited at full length, in the record of the court, admitting such alien; otherwise he shall not be deemed to have complied with the conditions requisite for becoming a citizen of the United States. And any pretended admission of an alien, who shall have arrived within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the U States, since the said eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, to be a citizen after the promulgation of this act, without such recital of each certificate at full length, shall be of no validity or effect under the act aforesaid.

Sec. 2. *Provided, and be it further enacted*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to exclude from admission to citizenship, any free white person who was residing within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States at any time between the eighteenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight and the fourteenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and two, and who, having continued to reside therein without having made any declaration of intention before a court of record as aforesaid, may be entitled to become a citizen of the U. States according to the act of the twenty sixth of March, one thousand eight hundred and four, entitled "An act in addition to an act, entitled "An act to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and to repeal the act heretofore passed on that subject." Whenever any person without a certificate of such declaration of intention shall make application to be admitted a citizen of the U. States, as aforesaid, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the applicant was residing within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States before the fourteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, and has continued to reside within the same, or he shall not be so admitted. And the residence of the applicant within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the U States for at least five years immediately preceding the time of such application shall be proved by the oath or affirmation of citizens of the United States; which citizens shall be named in the record as witnesses. And such continued residence within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the U. States, when satisfactorily proved, and the place or places where the applicant has resided for at least five years as aforesaid, shall be stated and set forth, together with the names of such citizens in the record of the court admitting the application: otherwise the same shall not entitle him to be considered & deemed a citizen of the U. States.

March 22, 1816.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To alter the times of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the District of Vermont.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Circuit Court of the United States within and for the District of Vermont, instead of the first day of May, shall hereafter be holden on the twenty first day of May, and the District Court of the U States within and for the said district instead of the seventh day of May, shall hereafter be holden on the twenty-seventh day of May, at the place now fixed by law for holding the said courts.

Sec. 2 *And be it further enacted*, That all indictments, informations, suits, or actions and proceedings of every kind, whether of a civil or criminal nature, now pending in the said courts, respectively, shall have day in court and be proceeded in, heard, tried, and determined on the days herein appointed for holding the said courts respectively, in the same manner as they might and ought to have been done, had the said courts been holden respectively on the first and seventh days of May, as heretofore directed by law

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all writs, suits, actions, recognizances, or other proceedings which are or shall be instituted, sued, commenced, had or taken to the said circuit court to have been holden as heretofore on the first day of May next, or to the said district court to have been holden as heretofore on the seventh day of May next, shall be returnable to, entered in, heard, tried, and have day in court in each of the said courts respectively, to be holden at the times herein before directed, in the same manner as might and ought to have been done had the said court been holden respectively on the first and seventh days of May, as heretofore directed by law

Sec 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if, at any time hereafter, the day or days prescribed by this act for holding either of the said courts shall be a Sunday, such courts shall commence and be holden on the following day.

March 22, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To change the mode of compensation to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the Delegates from Territories.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of the daily compensation now allowed by law there shall be paid annually to the Senators Representatives and Delegates from Territories, of this and every future Congress of the U. States the following sums respectively: that is to say to the President of the Senate pro tempore, when there is no Vice-President, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, three thousand dollars each; to each Senator, member of the House of Representatives, other than the Speaker and Delegate, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars *Provided*, nevertheless, That in case any Senator, Representative or Delegate, shall not attend in his place at the day on which Congress shall convene, or shall absent himself before the close of the session, a deduction shall be made from the sum which would otherwise be allowed to him, in proportion to the time of his absence, saving to the cases of sickness the same provisions as are established by the existing laws. And the aforesaid allowance shall be certified and paid in the same manner as the daily compensation to members of Congress has heretofore been

March 19, 1816—Approved
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for Ordnance and Ordnance Stores for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the expense of ordnance and ordnance stores, including arsenals, magazines and armouries for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, the following sums be and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say: For armouries, three hundred and thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty-eight dollars, twenty-five cents—for arsenals, three hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars.—For timber for mounting cannon, seventy-five thousand dollars. For coals, iron and steel, seventy-nine thousand dollars For contracts for gun-powder, ninety-three thousand dollars For contracts for cannon, shot and shells, one hundred and eleven thousand dollars. In part of the annual sum of two hundred thousand dollars, appropriated for the purpose of providing arms and military equipments for the militia, eighty-nine thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated

March 18, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To extend certain privileges as therein mentioned, to Bernard Edme Verjon, and Robert Lowe Stobie.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That two years residence, as required by an act entitled "An act to extend the privilege of obtaining patents for useful discoveries and inventions, to certain persons therein mentioned, and to enlarge and define the penalties for violating the right of patentees," shall not be required of Bernard Edme Verjon, to enable him to obtain a patent for any discovery he has made in the art of manufacturing and refining sugar; or Robert Lowe Stobie, to enable him to obtain patents for any discoveries he has made in the construction of a ship's rudder, and also of a pump for extracting noxious air from the holds of vessels, but that they shall obtain patents therefor, on their conforming to the other requisitions of said act.

March 19, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Gustavus Loomis.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the war department be, and they are hereby authorised and directed, to audit and settle the claim of Gustavus Loomis, assistant deputy quarter-master general, and to allow him in the settlement thereof, such credits as may be equitable and just.

March 19, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Erastus Loomis.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the navy department be, and they are hereby authorised to adjust and set in the claim of Erastus Loomis, and allow him the pay and emoluments of a second lieutenant of marines, from the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and fourteen to the twenty-eighth of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, also the expenses incurred by said Loomis, in consequence of a wound received by him, whilst gallantly doing his duty on board the brig Eagle, in the action on lake Champlain, on the eleventh of September, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen; the amount whereof shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

March 25, 1816.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of John T Wirt.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the war department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to settle the claim of John T Wirt, assistant deputy quarter-master general, and to allow him in the settlement thereof such credits as may be equitable and just.

April 2, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Placing certain persons on the list of Navy Pensioners.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the navy be, and he is hereby authorised and required to place on the list of navy pensioners, the persons who were wounded at Dartmoor prison, in England, in the month of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen; also the widows and children of such as were killed, or who died in consequence of wounds received there; and that in the allowance of pensions to the persons aforesaid, the regulations established by law in relation to the placing persons on the list of navy pensioners, be observed.

Sec. 2 *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be construed to take effect from the sixth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

April 2, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising and requiring the Secretary of State to issue letters patent to Andrew Hunter.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby authorised and required to issue letters patent to Andrew Hunter, for his invention of a new method of manufacturing the charcoal of wood, and purifying the pyroligneous acid, obtained by the distillation of wood, upon his complying with the requisites of the act, entitled "An act to promote the progress of useful arts, and to repeal the act heretofore made for that purpose;" and an act, entitled "An act to extend the privilege of obtaining patents for useful discoveries and inventions to certain persons herein mentioned, and to enlarge and define the penalties for violating the rights of patentees," except so far as the said acts, or any part or parts of them require a residence of two years within the U. States, in like manner in all respects as if the said Andrew Hunter had resided two years within the U. States.

April 2, 1816.—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of John M. Forbis

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby authorised to settle and adjust the accounts of John M. Forbis, as Consul of the United States at Hamburgh, for monies advanced by him on account of the U. States, and for other incidental expenses relative to the same; and to allow him such sum for losses in exchange, and for interest of money so advanced, and other incidental expenses as he may deem equitable and just.

March 19, 1816—Approved,
JAMES MADISON.

NOTE.

☞ The public are respectfully informed, that there are a few vacancies in Mrs. Lockwood's Seminary. Boarders or day Scholars will be received at the accustomed rates.
16-4 15th April, 1816.

Machine Cards for Sale.

We have 2 Boxes of Machine Cards for sale of Whitmoore Manufacture, of New-York.—Apply to Mr. Samuel Trotter or Mr. John Fisher of Lexington. M. FISHER & CO
April 15, 1816. 16-tf

Blacksmith Shop.

THIS is to inform the public in general, that we have erected a Blacksmith Shop in the town of Lexington, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Ligthner, on Main street—Those who may please to accommodate us with their custom, may rely on all attention being paid by us, opposite to Mr. Palmateer's dwelling house. JAMES TOLBERT,
JOSEPH CLARK.
April 12. 16-3

CASH FOR WOOL.

WANTED at the Lexington Manufactory Sheep's Wool of all qualities—for which the following prices will be paid, viz.

For common wool - - 2s. to 2s. 3d.
Half blood Merino - - 4s.
Three quarter do. - - 6s.
Full blood do. - - 8s. per pound.

The wool must be washed clean, and free of burrs at the above prices, or if in the fleece a deduction will be made equal to what it will loose in washing.

In purchasing merino wool no regard will be paid to the name or particular grade thereof, unless it will compare with fair samples of same grade from the subscribers flocks, samples of which may be seen at the said Factory or their store, which are kept for the inspection of those who wish to become acquainted with the qualities and value of their wool.—In washing wool great care should be used not to mix the course part of the fleece and tad locks with the fine qualities.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.
Lexington, March 26. 14 tf

Just Imported,

AND FOR SALE,
AT W. MENTELLE'S
COMMISSION STORE,
Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leavy,
FRESH GARDEN SEEDS
OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,
English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and Ground Nuts—Also,
A variety of Choice TOYS,
FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, &
NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,
SUCH AS
DOLLS, Wholesale and Retail,
BOXES, Glass and Painted,
Elegant Painted & Queen's ware SNUFF BOXES,
MILLS, CUP & BALL, TETOTUMS, and others too numerous for description,
REFINED LIQUORICE, in boxes, for colds, and coughs,
Ditto in sticks,
DURABLE INK,
RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound,
An elegant and cheap set of CHINA,
An assortment of QUEENS' WARE,
FIDDLES, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior quality,
BOSS COTTON,
Ditto SPUN, of all sizes,
BOMBAZETTS, and other Dry Goods,
COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,
RAPPEE SNUFF.
Orders from the country, attended to, punctually.
47 November 20.

State of Kentucky:

MERCER CIRCUIT, sct.—March Term, 1816

William Scott, Compt. against James Turner and Charles Blake, defendants } In Chancery.

THIS DAY came the complainant by his counsel, and it appearing that the defendant Blake is not an inhabitant of this common wealth, and he having failed to answer the complainan's bill herein—on motion of the complainant therefore, by his counsel, it is ordered that unless said defendant appear on or before the first day of the next term of this court, and answer the complainan's bill, that the same will be taken pro confesso And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted eight weeks successively in some public news-paper in this commonwealth, authorised by law to make such publication. A Copy Teste,
13-8 THOMAS ALLEN, c. c.

The Noted Horse
Young Forrester,
Will stand for mares the ensuing season, at my stable, [illegible] miles east of Lexington and be let to mares at the moderate price of four dollars the season, which may be discharged in wheat, rye, pork, whisky, sugar, linen, wool, or flax, on or before the first day of December, 1816; two dollars and a half cash the single leap—eight dollars to insure a mare with foal—persons parting with the mare before she is known to be with foal, will be considered accountable for the insurance money. Any person who will pay the cash, within the season, three dollars will be accepted as full pay; the season to end the fourth day of July. Good pasture can be furnished for mares from a distance. Due attendance will be given, but will not be accountable for accidents.

YOUNG FORRESTER is a beautiful dapple gray, full 16 hands high, rising eleven years old.

Pedigree.

He was got by old Forrester, who is well known here—his dam by old Pilgrim, who covered at 25 dollars in Virginia—his grand dam was Col. Meade's noted mare, which sold when she was 22 years, for two thousand dollars in tobaccco—she was the dam of 14 studs. ASA WILGUSS.
March 20, 1816. 13-

FOUNDRY.

The subscriber having commenced a
Brass, Iron and Bell Foundry,
In the town of Lexington, opposite Lewis Sanders's, Main street, wishes to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he now carries them on in all their branches—all kinds of brass and iron machinery will be cast on the shortest notice, and in the best maner—also bells for taverns, court houses, &c.—He will keep on hand an assortment of flat irons, hatter's irons, tailor's irons, dog irons, waffle irons, wheat fan irons, &c.

All orders will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to, by the subscriber
JOSEPH BRUIN.
February 28. 10

Hatters, look here!

The subscribers have a quantity of Beaver Raccoon & Muskrat Skins, for sale.
26 P. & W. BAIN.

Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three Apprentices to the TAYLORING BUSINESS. B. KARRICK.
Lexington, Oct. 20. 43-tf

TO BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER FOR READY CASH,
Before the north door of the court-house Lexington, on MONDAY the 13th day of MAY next,
(Being Fayette County Court,)
A LIKELY NEGRO MAN,
Forty-one years of age, of good constitution and under an excellent character. He has followed waggoning the greater part of his life—is a pretty good Carriage driver, and understands the farming business. JOHN HUNNECUTT.
Fayette county, March 29, 1816. 14-6

MASONIC HALL
LOTTERY.

The subscribers have just received an additional supply of Masonic Hall Lottery Tickets, now drawing in the city of Baltimore, the drawing of which has been suspended about one month, but will recommence this day, the 25th of March, and continue to draw 600 tickets each day, three days in a week, until its completion.

The first drawn number to day, the 15th day's drawing, will be entitled to a stationary prize of One Thousand Dollars.

On the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th, the first drawn number on each day to be entitled to Five Hundred Dollars, each-

On 20th	1000	On 28th	10,000
21st	5000	29th	1,000
22nd	1000	30th	10,000
23d	5000	31st	1,000
24th	1000	32nd	10,000
25th	5000	34th	10,000
26th & 27th (each	500	35th	1,000
		36th	10,000

AND THE FORTIETH DAY,
40,000 DOLLARS.

Present price of tickets $15—but will rise as the lottery progresses.
WM. ROBINSON,
Next door to John D. Clifford's Store.
March 25.

Great Bargains

MAY BE HAD,
On early application to
BRAINARD, SELDON, & Co:
Who have just received from New-York, and are now opening in Mr. C. Coyle's store room, on Main Street, two doors from the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company,
20 Packages Fashionable
BRITISH AND FRENCH
DRY GOODS,
OF THE LATEST IMPORTATION,
CONSISTING OF
Superfine Broad Cloths, Stockennetts,
Cassimeres, Silk striped Vestings, Tabby Velvet,
Levantines, Florences, Satins and Virginias,
Cotton, Silk and Imitation Shawls, from 3 to 8-4,
Cambrick and Jaconet Muslins, an assortment of
Plain, Twilled and Silk striped Ginghams,
Satin and Taffita Ribbands,
Fine Cotton Thread,
Laces, Buttons, &c.
Cambrick and Colerain Shirting,
Bumbazines, Muslinetts, Callicos, &c.
Also some articles of CUTLERY.
All of which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, at much lower rates than the ordinary prices in this country. 13 March 27.

SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY.

THE Subscriber has lately enlarged his establishment by additional buildings, and will now be enabled to supply the public by wholesale and retail, with prime SOAP of every kind, equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States—and with the best
DIPPED & MOULD CANDLES.
Commissaries, Contractors, and Merchants who may purchase those articles either for the foreign or home markets, or those who want them for domestic use, will find it to their interest to call on him, or to give him their orders, which will be promptly attended to, and faithfully executed.
JOHN BRIDGES,
Corner of Water and Main Cross Streets, next door to Mr. Bradford's Steam Mill and Cotton Factory, Lexington.
The highest cash prices given for *TALLOW, HOGS LARD, KITCHEN GREASE, Ashes & Pot Ashes*, at the above factory.
41 October 10. 1814

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP
Hay & Bordman

HAVE this day dissolved partnership, by mutual consent. Those indebted to the firm are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them to George Hay for settlement, who alone is authorised to settle the business of the concern.

GEORGE HAY
NATHAN I. BORDMAN.
Lexington, Dec. 19, 1815. 52—

GEORGE HAY will continue the SHOE BUSINESS. Every attention will be paid to those who favor him with their patronage Measures taken for all kinds of Shoes, which will be attended to with punctuality.

Stills for Sale.

The Subscriber has on hand, Stills of different sizes and of the best quality, which he will sell low for cash. He has lately received from Philadelphia a quantity of Copper, which enables him to furnish
Stills and Boilers
Of any size, at the shortest notice. He also continues to carry on the
TINNING BUSINESS,
as usual—
Two or three *JOURNEYMEN TINNERS* would be employed, to whom the highest wages will be given. M. FISHEL.
Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1816. 7—tf

FOREIGN.

From the Norfolk Herald, April 5.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the brig Seaman, Benedict, from Bristol, and last from Baltimore, in Ireland. The latest intelligence by this arrival is contained in the Cork Reporter of February 17, with which we have been favored from the reading room, and present our readers with the following extracts.

Cork, Feb. 17.—We received this morning the London Journals of Monday, and Paris Papers to the 11th inst.

Some interesting discussion has taken place in the Chamber of Deputies upon a few points in the constitution of that Body, reserved by the charter for revision. Instead of one-fifth of the members being renewed every year, they are all to hold their seats for the duration of the Chamber, which is fixed at 5 years, unless previously dissolved by the king. It is also proposed to confirm the resolution requiring that a man under forty years of age shall not be eligible, and to increase the number of Deputies from 260 to about 400, as a proportion more suitable to the population of the kingdom.

A petition from some inhabitants of the Department of the Mouths of the Rhone, praying that Marshall Massena should be brought to trial for his treasonable conduct on the landing of Bonaparte from Elba, has also produced animated conversation in the Chamber. It was urged in vain against the petition, that the Marshal was protected by the law of amnesty—The Chamber availing itself of a distinction drawn between his civil and military capacity, ordered the petition to be referred to the Minister at War.

Of this man says the London Courier we repeat, that it is impossible for any one to have a worse opinion than we have; but a law solelmly passed; a law passed under such circumstances and after such events; a law that was to shut the door upon the past, ought not to be stained or violated, even to punish him, bloodstained and criminal as he is. It will revive the system of denunciation—and the law of Amnesty so far from being a final measure as to the past, and a tranquil measure as to the future, will be nothing more than one of those revolutionary decrees which scarcely outlived the week in which they were passed, and which rendered the successive Legislative Assemblies of France a mockery to the rest of Europe, and a curse to the French Nation.

There is in the Journal des Debats an article of an official nature, relative to Sir Robert Wilson and the other two gentlemen. It is published for the purpose of shewing that no unnecessary delay has taken place, and that they will have all the benefit of the French laws equally with a native. To be sure, they are entitled to it. They applied to the Tribunal de Premier Instance, to be released upon bail. The application was rejected, and they appealed to the Court Royale, which has not yet decided upon it. Their case, it is added, will be submitted to the Court of Assize.

A paper of Friday last says that the Chamber of Accusation by which the indictment against them is to be drawn up, has nearly finished its labors. M. Dupin is to be their advocate.

London, Feb. 12.—The Chancellor of the exchequer will to day submit to the house of commons, a general view of our Financial situation—& his plan of finance as adapted to a peace establishment. Of the establishment it is not to be supposed that it can be upon the same scale with any one that has preceded it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer does not, we hear, mean to have recourse to any loan.

The Dutch and Flanders Mails which arrived this morning have brought accounts from Brussels to the 9th inst.—The Duke of Wellington was expected at Cambray, whether the commanders of the several corps of the army of occupation were to proceed to receive orders.

Cambaceres, it is said, is to reside at Rigar.

The paper offord additional reason to conclude, that the differences between Austria and Bavaria are in a train of adjustment.

Prince Leopold of Cobourg may be expected in this Kingdom in a few days.

An idle rumour is thrown out in the Morning Chronicle of to-day, of a proposal having been submitted to Ministers for the appointment of the Prince after the intended Nuptials, to be viceroy and commander in chief of the army of Hanover.

NEW-YORK, April 11.

By the fast sailing ship Tea Plant, capt. Brown, arrived last evening from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th of February, the editors have received the papers of that city to the 22d, and London of the 20th, which furnish no political news of moment.—We have given some extracts below. Mr. Vansittart had brought into the British Parliament his plan for the military peace establishment. He states that 33,000 seamen would be wanted for the present year, though the general peace establishment would require but 20,000. For the army he proposes to keep up 25,000 for Great Britain, and the same number for Ireland; for Gibraltar and the Mediterranean possessions 41,000; for British America 10,000; for the East and West Indies 28,000—in all 99,000 men. The supplies for the present year are calculated at 29 millions, which the Chancellor states will be reduced one-third the next year. He recommends the continuance of the property and income taxes for the present. The peace he thought was stable, and would continue, but was opposed to the country's disarming altogether, whilst the continent was still covered with camps and armies, or to leave itself without the possible resurrection of its strength.

Letters from Liverpool mention several important failures in Glasgow.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

By the arrival of the ship Quincey, at Boston, in 42 days from Liverpool, and the brig Commerce, at Charleston, in 50 days from Bordeaux, a few items of intelligence are received—from which we learn—

That a denunciation of Massena had been presented from the department of the Rhone; but it was expected he would be saved by the amnesty law:

That Talleyrand was daily acquiring influence, and was thought would be placed in the cabinet:

That the duke of Wellington was expected at Cambray, about the 10th, whither the commanders of the several corps of occupation were to proceed to receive his orders:

That gen. Monnier, one of the peers of France, was found dead in his bed, on the 1st Feb:

That a grand dinner was given on the 5th of Feb. in the gallery of the Louvre—the table was ornamented with the names of Renaud, Duguescin, Roland, Bayard, Henry IVth, St. Louis, Francis 1st, Louis XIVth, Turenne, Sully, and Conde! Even in the *gallery of the Louvre!* The scene above all others that exhibits the *degradation of France!* The scene of her spoliated arts, her violated pride!—These people had the audacity to give a dinner—while the whole French nation are groaning under contributions:

That the disturbances at Lyons arose (according to a French paper) from some *half-dozen* of individuals attempting to "*seduce the military*:"

That the duke of Otranto, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary from France, has received his letters of departure from Dresden:

That the arch dutchess Maria Louisa, has discharged several French persons, employed in her household—on account of improper conduct.

Extract of a letter from an American Gentleman, dated

"BORDEAUX, 8th Feb. 1816

"Public opinion has undergone a great change here. The English are now execrated throughout all France. I cannot write you all that is passing here. The public mind is highly agitated; arrests are going on every day, and the prisons are full of victims. How all this is to end every one asks—and no one can foretell. If it is to finish in another revolution, we pray it may pass off without any more blood-shed.

"Our fellow citizens in America do not know how happy they are under a free constitution—They, as well as their institutions have become the admiration of Europe. The partisans of the Bourbons are our enemies, but the great majority of the nation are partial to America."

Extract of a letter dated B——, England, 19th October, addressed to a friend residing in Boston.

"Young H, the nephew of Mr. John A——, our M. of Parliament, having heard of my having received a letter from you, sought me out to hear something of you, and he talks of emigrating to America. Indeed, *thousands* are endeavoring to do the same, notwithstanding the great obstacles thrown in the way by government. I this day read in a paper, that all the prime workmen who were sent out from Portsmouth and Plymouth Dock Yards to the Dock Yards of Canada, have gone over to the United States, and that it is the intention of this government to send out none other but those that can deposit 400 pounds as security for their allegiance. Surely there must be something peculiarly desirable in the United States, to make mankind break through all the restraints imposed upon them by tyrannical acts to reach it as a desired haven. This country gets worse and worse. The rich possess every thing that heart can wish, and nothing is left for the rest but "chill penury and want." No man, whilst he possesses the means, ought to be so base as to stay here, whilst there is such a country as the United States lies open to receive him. Many, very many, are panting to reach it: but what obstacles are thrown in their way!

"There have been strange alterations in the political world since you left us. I often think of what you used to say of me, "that I had a contracted view of things," when I could not see quite as far as yourself into political subjects; but I think I can agree with you now in every point, and freely acknowledge to you my partial blindness. The "Corn Bill" fully opened my eyes, as well as thousands of others, to a proper view of what the great men (not the great in good deeds) really were. The passing of this bill, in opposition to the wishes and interests of the great body of the people, made manifest by petitions from all parts of the kingdom, opened the eyes of the public, and was the cause of great discontent; and had not the arrival of Bonaparte in France, the preparations for war, and the noise of victory, dinned in the ears of silly John Bull, which lulled all his fears to rest, I do not know what would be the consequence. Every thing is now forgotten. The B—— petition was signed by 10,000, and in your old shop in W—— street."

Extract from a paper called "the British Press."

"Every vessel that quits a French port direct for America is loaded with artisans, manufacturers and people of property.—The silk weavers quitting their native country are more numerous than any other description of people. What a great country is America becoming! The trade and business of this country is in a deplorable state. People can scarcely live. Thousands of mechanics out of employ every where, and ranging from town to town seeking employment. Taxes are levied with the greatest rigor, informers sent round the country, from government to trap the unwary and unsuspecting tradesman, already bending under accumulating misfortunes and disappointments. They have immolated one victim to their measures, a Mr. George, a perfumer, who among others of B——, was informed against by an *accredited agent* for selling one trifle in his business, which he, according to the mysterious laws of this country, ought not to have done without a license or a stamp. A fine was awarded, this came upon the back of difficulties in business, in domestic distresses &c. it was enough to turn the scale, and he threw himself into the river and was drowned. Poor Gaites, a perfumer in Union-street, a man with six children of his own, an afflicted and aged mother, two orphan children, a nephew and niece, all in the same house depending upon him for support, has suffered also with others. All the druggists here suffered from information lodged against them for selling pennyworths of articles, or merely putting a label on the bottle. What a paternal government! As regards myself, I do not know what would become of me were it not for Mrs. M's. business. There are so many starting up in every business, that they eat up one another."

ROYAL MARRIAGES.

[The following is taken from the Dublin E Post. It is part of an essay on the matrimonial manoeuvres by which Russia out-generalled England; the former reaping where the latter sowed! "Russia intends to support with all her influence the Houses of Nassau, Orange and Saxe-Weimar, Oldenburg, and Hesse Homburgh, in the arrangements that are to be settled at Frankfort." One of the Emperor's sisters was about to be married to the Duke of Wirtemberg. But, we detain the reader from the pleasant and judicious comments of the Dublin editor.]

"In this veiw of the subject, there is little doubt that the projected marriage of the princess Charlotte and prince of Orange was a favorite measure at Carlton House, and that the unexpected failure of the plan proved a subject of considerable mortification to that domestic policy which engendered this project. From the origin of the plan, it was not difficult to distinguish the workings of family vanity, as well as family ambition. It was not enough that all the provinces of the low countries should be restored to their ancient independence, but Holland must be converted into a *kingdom*, and all the ancient feelings and prejudices of *Dutchmen* must be violated by a display of regalities, lest, forsooth, the heiress to the British crown might descend from her rank to marry a—Stadtholder! It would be shocking to all the delicacies of regal dignity, that Charlotte, queen of Great Britain and Ireland, queen of Hanover, and protectress of Brunswick, should be nothing at the Hague but her highness the lady Stadtholder!—Why, this would be an inferiority to Hortensia Beauharnois—And then the barbarism of the Burgomaster Title—quite shocking to a royal ear! And therefore the Dutch must have a king, and the kingdom of the Pays Bas was established accordingly.

"But how futile the best arranged projects of kings! The princess Charlotte, in the true and constitutional feeling of a future British queen, declared that she would not leave her *country*; and her intended spouse, in a like praise worthy manner, declared that he could not reside out of his *kingdom*, and the arrangement suddenly broke off, nor does a hope of accommodation remain; nay, the prince himself appears anxious to cut all opportunity of renewing the negociation by marrying as soon as he can: he has tumbled himself into the net of Alexander. Thus the bubble bursts that so long floated before the eye of royal vanity, and all the British blood and treasure devoted to aggrandize the house of Brunswick, only swells the dignity of the house of Romanoff, and brings the Muscovite opposite the British shores. Thus a project, orginated in the ambition of a prince, may probably terminate in the injury of a people, and this marriage, thus conjoining the two great maritime powers of the continent, may, with America, prove abundantly sufficient to republicanize our monarchy of the seas.

Again,—"Whilst his royal highness slumbered through his morning in dreaming over the battles and glories of the Serpentine, Alexander and his sister were busily employed in scrutinizing and taking sketches and impressions of every thing useful in our machinery and manufactories; and whilst his brother, the duke of Clarence, was endeavoring to negociate a dignified separation (from that mother, who has for so long, by the exertion of her talent, supported and educated so many of his children,) and speculating on the hand of the archduchess, her imperial highness was sedately reserving her own hand for another object, and carrying off the royal suitor at Carlton house, as the future husband for her sister Anne.

"In point of fact, we happen to have means of knowing, that this name lady Anne, the future queen of *our* Kingdom of the Netherlands, and who will shortly be settled on her throne at Brussels, in the heart of the fashion, and population, and political intrigue of the continent—we happen to be well informed, that this very archduchess Anne, although a very young is a very uncommon woman, that her character fully answers to all that careful education in which she was disciplined by the fostering assiduity of the great Czarina, and that placed on a theatre for diplomatic and political exertion, she is likely to comport herself as the grand-daughter of the great Catherine."

INDIANS.

We have recent advices to be depended upon, that attempts have been made with some success to exasperate the Chickasaws against the boundary line run by Gen. Coffee in pursuance to the Creek treaty. They now pretend to revive an old claim to part of the land, which they alledge was unjustly detained from them by the Creeks; we shall expect next to see some of the Shawnee tribe contending for their rights, of which they were deprived nearly two centuries ago. The land acquired by the above treaty will probably be a bone of contention as soon as sold, between the purchasers and some of the Yazoo claimants who have refused to relinquish their claims. We have not seen any law authorizing the sale this summer, although we have had assurances that it would be exposed to sale this year.

Col. Freeman has nearly completed sectioning all south of a line running west with the Choctaw lower boundary line. It is probable it will be offered for sale in a few months.

Orders have been received from the president suspending the execution of his proclamation altogether.—*Clarion.*

A new mode for drawing a Waggon.—It is curious to observe how long some of the simplest improvements have remained undiscovered—the public attention was attracted last Saturday, to one which might very reasonably have been looked for as soon as carts and waggons were invented. All the world knows that one horse fastened close to a carriage, will draw a load that ten horses could not move, if attached to it at a certain distance; and yet, no one ever before thought of placing any portion of the animal power, behind a waggon, to push it, till Saturday, when one of the water side heavy coal waggons, with two of the horses shafted behind, and only two before, drew it up the greater part of the steep towards the Strand, and before it reached the summit, a fifth horse was put to, in order to shew how very completely five could do the work of seven. The load was afterwards drawn through the streets with two before and two behind, exciting the admiration of the people, who, from the great simplicity of the invention, were enabled to see in a moment the intention, as well as the obvious utility of the design.—*Lon. Pap.*

FAYETTE HOSPITAL.

At a meeting of the contributors for the founding of a Public Hospital in the county of Fayette, holden in the Clerk's Office of said county, on the 1st day of March, 1816, Andrew M'Calla being appointed chairman, and Thomas January, clerk, pro-tem.—the following persons were elected, agreeably with the provision of the above law, incorporating said hospital, for the purpose of purchasing, or of receiving by donation, ten acres of land within the jurisdiction of the trustees of the town of Lexington, or contiguous thereto, as a scite, on which to erect said building, to contract for its erection—and to do such other act or acts as may be contemplated by the law aforesaid, viz.

ANDREW M'CALLA,
THOMAS JANUARY,
STERLING ALLEN,
RICHARD HIGGINS,
STEPHEN CHIPLEY.

In consequence of the above appointment, proposals will be received by either of the above named persons for 10 acres of ground as a scite for the Fayette Hospital.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

When announcing to you our appointment as a committee, to procure by purchase or donation, a scite on which to erect a Hospital, we conceive it to be our duty, also, to apprise you of the views and objects of those gentlemen, who originally associated to found it, and to invite your assistance and co-operation, that we may be enabled to carry them speedily into execution. This we shall attempt to do in as few words as possible.

It had long been observed and lamented by the associators, that notwithstanding our laws *seemed* to contain provisions *for the relief of the poor, disabled, and infirm members of society*; yet, in practice, they by no means accomplished the objects for which they were enacted. Many are the individuals who suffer under afflictions, arising from disease and casualty, without the aid of medicine or surgery, who with the assistance of that skill and care which a public hospital would afford—might become useful to themselves, to their families and to society: and many there are, and will be, sinking fast to the grave in want, pain and misery, the evening of whose lives, could be made, comparatively speaking, easy and comfortable: whilst *lunatics*, who stand equally in need of the support and pity of society, who have no rich relatives to take care of them, or possess no estate themselves, are suffered to roam at large through the country, without the prospect of cure, and in many instances, so as to endanger the lives of other members of society. The best remedy for these evils, was supposed to be the erection of a Hospital. Could an establishment be made, on a plan sufficiently extensive to collect and support all the infirm of the state, whether lunatics or not, who were unable to support themselves into one Hospital, it was remarked by physicians, that the chances of cure would be encreased, not more from the care which would be taken of their persons, and the minute and constant attention which would be paid to the symptoms of their diseases, than to the superior skill which the physicians and surgeons attending, would acquire, in treating them. And it can be no unimportant recommendation to the proposed Hospital, that society itself would be made more secure against the wild and desperate actions of lunatics, if provision was made to confine them within its walls. It was but yesterday, that one of the best and most amiable men* of the nation, was slain by a lunatic; and as no effectual provision exists in the laws to restrain them, there is no man who is secure against the same fate—nor can it be said that society has done its duty, until some further provision is made on this subject.

Objects of asual bounty in a country like ours, all, must confess, are a bitter reproach to the mass of the people who inhabit it.—Have we not seen every where, the aged, the houseless, and the decrepid, begging from door to door, the precarious morsel which the wants of nature demanded! Have we not beheld the disabled victim of poverty, even whilst tortering on the magin of the tomb, doomed by the deficiency of our laws to subsist upon cold and uncertain charity! How often has the aged veteran been forced to bow his blanched locks in supplication for a pittance out of that fund, for which he had fought and bled—for which his frame had been enfeebled and his constitution wrecked!

People of Kentucky!—Have we been behind any of our fellow citizens of the Union in zeal, in patriotism, and national devotion? If *no*—then let us not be behind them in humanity—Let us both emulate and rival them in those benevolent institutions, which afford a home to the afflicted and an asylum to the destitute. Let us rear an edifice on the noblest feelings of the human heart, which shall be the receptacle of those who by disease, misfortune or devotion to their country, now are, or may hereafter be, reduced to a state of miserable and abject dependence.

Believing that these views and feelings are entertained by the People of Kentucky, we conceive ourselves to be authorised to call upon ALL of them to aid us by their contribution to support an institution, so eminently calculated to exalt the character of our state; an institution that is not merely intended to benefit our immediate neighbourhood, but the unfortunate every where who may stand in need of a charitable assylum—and an institution, in fine, through which the money of the charitable may be more usefully and economically expended, than on objects of casual bounty.

ANDREW M'CALLA,
THOMAS JANUARY,
STERLING ALLEN,
RICHARD HIGGINS,
STEPHEN CHIPLEY.

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* Dr. Ramsey of Charleston, the historian of the revolution, and the biographer of Washington.

The following are legal forms of a Bequest of personal property, and a devise of real estate to the Hospital.

In cases of personal property.

"I give and bequeath to "the Contributors to the Fayette Hospital" & their successors or assigns, the sum of dollars, or shares in the Bank of (or any other personal property as the case may be) for the use of said Hospital, or for such other use as the Testator may think it proper to express."

In cases of real estate.

"I give & devise to the contributors of "the Fayette Hospital" and their successors or assigns, all that Tract of Land, or Lot of Land, or Tenement or messuage, or other real estate, as the case may be, for the use &c. as above.

☞ Printers of Newspapers who feel a friendly interest in the prosperity of the above Institution, are requested to give it publicity.

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

THE Subscriber being hard pushed by his creditors, once more earnestly entreats all those indebted to him to come forward and pay off their respective balances, immediately. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, will soon find their accounts in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

17-4 B KARRICK.

REMOVAL.

HENRY I. I. ROBERT
HAS REMOVED HIS
Confectionary Store

To Mill or Roplar-Row Street, in the house lately occupied by John D. Duncan & Co. where he will constantly keep a supply of all the articles in the line of his business. He hopes that his exertions to please his customers, will entitle him to a continuance of their patronage. He will always keep Candies and Sugar Toys assorted, by wholesale or retail. April 20. 17-

E. B. PEARSON,

Having purchased out the firm of E. B. Pearson and Co. has for sale at his store, three doors above the Kentucky Insurance Office, and next door to J. P. Schatzell & Co. a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Of the latest importations, which he will sell at reduced prices, February 12 8-tf

FOR RENT,

That large and commodious Stable and Carriage House, situate on Upper street. The stable will contain from 20 to 30 horses, and has a large yard attached to it. The carriage House is convenient, and the whole well finished and in good repair.—For terms, apply to

ROBT. MEGOWAN.

April 8th. 15

For Sale,

1000 or 1200 Weight best quality
GLAZED GUN POWDER,
Low for Cash by
JOHN HIGBEE.

April 4th, 15

Dissolution of Partnership.

Cornelius Coyle & Samuel Owens,

Have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. The books of the late firm are in the possession of *William Robinson*, who is duly authorised to receive and pay all debts due to and from the late concern.

CORNELIUS COYLE,
SAMUEL OWENS.

March 8, 1816. 15-

SAMUEL OWENS

Respectfully solicits the patronage of his former customers.—He will continue his business in all its various branches at the old stand.

☞ Wanted to employ a few *Journeymen Tailors*, to whom constant employ and the highest wages will be given by

SAMUEL OWENS.

Stop the Runaway!

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber in Jessamine county, on Saturday the 13th April, TOM, a Negro Man, about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a dark complexion, straight made and likely—took with him a variety of cloathing, and had on the day he ran away a suit of blue cotton cloth of home make—he is about 29 years of age—when he walks his toes turns in. Any person taking up said negro man in this state, and confining him in any jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me, I will give $20, or if out of the state $50 and all reasonable expenses.

JESSE MAYDON.

April 22, 1816. 17-tf

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY APRIL 29.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

COMMUNICATION.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!!!

The difficulty of procuring water sufficient to extinguish the fire which happened last week, was obvious to many citizens, and a remedy easily effected, was pointed out to some of the trustees, and assented to by them by one of those who labored on that occasion, and no doubt was laid before the honorable board.—The remedy proposed, was to provide gates at the upper part of each bridge over the canal in Water-Street, which could suddenly be dropped down, so as to act as dams to the water running therein. No doubt the trustees will ponder and ponder, and resolve and resolve again and again, on this subject, for a long time—but if the public will consider how long they have pondered and pondered, and resolved and resolved, about fixing gates to the public burial ground, after having put a brick wall around it at the public expense; an age may be expected to elapse before any thing is done with the canal. Mean time much of the most valuable part of the town may be burnt to the ground from the want of this necessary improvement—which would cost about thirty dollars!!!—Gentlemen trustees, tell us no longer about your *intentions*—let us see some of your *actings and doings*

A CYNICK.

☞ *INDEPENDENT FIRE COMPANY.*

☞ The Citizens of Lexington, residing below Mill Street, are requested to attend at Mr. W. CONNEL'S, on Tuesday evening next, at 5 o'clock, for the purpose of forming an INDEPENDENT FIRE COMPANY for that section of the town.

THEATRICAL.

Lexington, April 27th, 1816.

With pleasure we announce, that the Theatrical Corps, under the direction of Mr DRAKE, (late Manager of the Boston and Albany Theatres) will commence their campaign in this place in about three weeks. From the acknowledged taste and judgment of the Manager and the well earned fame of the Performers, the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity, may safely promise themselves a source of real delight. If any thing could add to our gratification, it is the hope, that our old friend COLLINS, (who is now a resident in our neighbourhood) *will* engage during Mr. Drake's stay in this place;—and from the high opinion we have formed of the latter gentleman, we have no doubt, he will avail himself of the opportunity to obtain so valuable an acquisition

TOWN.

Mr. HUNTINGTON'S

Lectures & Recitations.

TO-MORROW EVENING,

The 30th instant, Mr. Huntington will deliver, at half past 7 o'clock, in Captain Postlethwait's Ball Room, an oration on the "Utility of aiming at Excellence," towards the close of which he will endeavor to illustrate the blighting influence of infidelity upon the happiness of society. He will then recite a variety of interesting and entertaining passages, from celebrated poets, and conclude with an eulogy on the Life of Washington, written by the late Robert Treat Paine, Esq.

On Thursday Evening,

Mr. Huntington will deliver an Oration on the

ART OF PRINTING,

And the profits of the performance will be respectfully presented to the trustees of Lexington, to be by them applied to any public spirited or charitable purpose they may think proper.

Mr. Huntington extends a respectful invitation to the Clergy and instructors of youth, to listen to his performances. Tickets for their use, are left at Mr. Essex's Bookstore. Tickets for Families (price one dollar) may be had at Mr. Essex's and Mr. Prentiss's Bookstores, and at the office of the Kentucky Gazette. For the use of strangers, and gentlemen without families, tickets may be had at Captain Postlethwait's Bar, price 50 cents.

THE BANK.

It is remarkable, that although the bank bill has become a law, we know not a single person who makes a merit of having voted for or advocated it—and that the reverse appears to be the fact it comes forth like the brat of a sturdy mendicant—it pleads *necessity*, whilst it picks our pockets through our forbearance—but all in a *legal* way, as Mr. Dallas would say.—*Aurora.*

POST OFFICE INVESTIGATION.

The public feeling is awakened to this enquiry. If the recommendation of the committee be in opposition to the testimony, as it is in some respects, let us hope that congress will sift it thoroughly, in justice to the nation, in justice to the accused, & in discharge of their solemn duty: The alleged concealment of books and the expulsion of clerks for giving testimony, are unparalleled. A British parliament, corrupt as it is, would not suffer a witness summoned before it to be driven from employment for giving evidence on oath!—Yet, Howard has been dismissed; Edwards has been dismissed; and the persecution has been extended to *Mrs* Howard who taught a school for a livelihood. She it is related had to "bide the pelting of the pitiless storm" and the frowns of the satraps in office for her husband's offence in giving testimony on oath! How will this "tell in history," if congress do not probe the matter to the core? We harbor no hostility against the incumbents of the general post office; but allegations such as we have just mentioned are of the most alarming nature; and nothing but a thorough examination can satisfy the people.—*Col.*

WANTED TO HIRE,

A good House Servant.

Inquire of the Printer. April 29.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE—APRIL 13.

The bill from the House to erect Indiana Territory into a state, was read a third time and passed.

The bill from the House to change the mode and rate of taxation on distillation of spirits of the United States, was read a third time and passed.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

It is mentioned in the papers that Gen. WILSON who lately arrived in Canada, via New York, is appointed governor general of the Canadas, &c. This is a mistake.—He is appointed lieut. governor of Lower Canada.—Sir JOHN C. SHERBROOKE, succeeds sir *George Prevost* as governor general of the British provinces.—*Aurora.*

Extract from a letter received in New-York from an American at Bordeaux.

"Among the numerous insults that our countrymen have received at Bordeaux, our government has of late received one, in a wicked attack on our consul and his family in that port. Handbills printed in English were circulated against him, containing the most scurrilous and infamous abuse that ever disgraced a press. It has, however, had one very good effect—it has united our countrymen there, one and all, in supporting their consul: they have presented him an address, approving of his official and private conduct, shewing a union of sentiment, and a character, which is highly pleasing."

HORRORS OF CARTHAGENA.

Copy of a letter from Don Juan de Dios Amador, late Governor of Carthagena, to Don Francisco Garcia del Fierro, New-Orleans.

KINGSTON, Jan. 15.

My esteemed Nephew—It would take me very long to give you the particulars of what took place after your departure, and to describe the horrors of famine by which such numbers daily perished. After the greatest instances of heroism on the part of the people, we were forced to an evacuation as disastrous as any recorded in history. The greatest weight of the common calamity seems to have fallen on our family. As to what befel myself during a passage of 34 days from Carthagena to this island, I will only observe that captain Mitchell who commanded the schooner General Castillo, on board of which I made one of 80 passengers, after having despoiled us of all our money, gold, silver, jewels and precious stones, put us on shore in the island of Providence, whence we at last arrived here in the miraculous manner you shall learn when we meet again, and I can with more composure relate you my adventures.

My sister Maria, your mother-in-law, your young wife Pepita who had lain in but three days before; your brother-in-law, with Villegas and Lecuna, came off in the American schooner Drummond.—As soon as I hear of any of the family, I will inform them where you are; for on my arrival here, I learned that you had sailed for New-Orleans, in company with M Delaville, with a parcel of goods, and I rejoice that you are less unfortunate than most of your kindred.

From Carthagena we have no information, for the British frigate Junon, sent by the admiral on this station to claim the English remaining in the town, is this day returned without them. She was not allowed to have any communication with the shore, from which a boat was sent for the papers; and the answer to them is said to be unpleasant; hence it is thought the town is afflicted with executions.—Your mother, your brother Joseph, both your sisters and your nephews, who sailed in the brigantine Hope, arrived at Grand Caiman in a state of starvation. A vessel is going to sail from this, to bring hither them and fifty other persons, a number that has excited public consideration.

February 11.

My esteemed Nephew—My griefs are infinitely increased, and I must tell you what will fill your heart with affliction.—The American schooner Drummond, on board of which were your tender pledges and a great part of the family, was forced to try to procure provisions to the leeward of Portobello; a boat went and gave information in that port, in consequence of which a privateer went out and captured the American schooner. I have seen a list of the prisoners printed in Carthagena by order of government.—In the number are included my sister Maria and her sons, your brothers-in-law, with all their family, your unfortunate wife, my ever esteemed Pepita, with her two tender infants, in her ill state of health, having so lately lain in. I feel, dear nephew, how great must be your affliction, as is mine, at this deplorable misfortune, to which are added the consequences which the want of food and other sufferings may have produced on the tender frame of a woman not well recovered from child-birth.

Your mother and brothers are almost victims of their sufferings, in the brigantine Hope, with many others. I have already briefly told you how we were robbed by captain Mitchell. I will now relate what happened to other vessels of the emigration. On board the Constitution, 75 persons died of hunger and thirst on her passage to this island; and on board the Grand Sultan, a still larger number of emigrants died through the same cause. The schooner Two Brothers, alias Union, foundered in sight of this island, but so suddenly that only 16 person could be saved out of the great number that were on board. The schooner General Bermudas, grounded near Trinidad de Cuba, with only twenty-three cadaverous persons remaining, of one hundred & twenty-three, the others having died of hunger at sea. The schooner India-Libre, put in in the greatest distress, at Negro-Head in this island; the captain took by force what he pleased, from the emigrants, abandoned the vessel, and came hither in the boat; but the government has committed him to prison.

The schooner Estrella sailed from Carthagena with 380 emigrants, and arrived at Providence, where being abandoned they must perish with hunger, unless, as it is to be hoped, vessels be sent from hence for their relief.

Of the Conception nothing is known, and it is probable that the number of people with which she was crouded, with the 24 pounder she carried, caused her to founder, though a large vessel. Such are the misfortunes that have succeeded the mortality of so many days of famine which at last obliged us to emigrate.

In the American schooner Drummond, were taken lawyers Garcia de Toledo, Granados, Toro, Zunniga, and Domingo, with many other persons, to the number of 552.

By a vessel just arrived from Carthagena, we are informed that there are already 800 persons in the prisons, castles and dungeons, including those of the schooner Drummond. One of the Inquisitors, Oderis, acts as governor of the bishopric, the provisor being deposed, all the Canons imprisoned, and most of the clergy suspended. There remain very few persons in the city, and the greater part of the houses empty. The captain general has laid a contribution of 800,000 dollars.

Every one advises me to remain here, where the emigrants are treated by the government and the inhabitants, with humanity above all praise; but I wait your return to know your opinion of Louisiana, &c. JUAN DE DIOS AMADOR.

LONDON, FEB 22.

Mr. Canning is certainly coming into the Cabinet. A frigate is dispatched to bring home that politician.

Prince Leopold, of Saxe Cobourg, the destined husband of the Princess Charlotte, is arrived. He landed at Dover on Monday night, and arrived in London yesterday morning. He is at the Clarendon Hotel. He is tall and well made, with a very agreeable countenance. The populace at Dover saluted him with 3 hearty cheers on his departure from the ship Inn. He dined yesterday with lord Castlereagh. His lordship had an interview with the Prince in the morning, and dispatched a messenger with the result to the Prince Regent at Brighton.

Some German papers reached town last night. The Prussian government is evidently endeavoring to keep down the spirit of the people, now it has served the purpose for which it was wanted.—This attempt, however, will probably be found unavailing; and if we are to believe a paragraph in the Brussels paper, received yesterday, the cabinet of Berlin had again put forth an expression of its intention to give the people a constitution. There is little doubt that unless faith is kept with the Prussians with regard to this promise, they will not long remain quiet.

Some negociation of importance is said to be going on between the courts of Vienna and Petersburg.

It is not at Liverpool only that failures have taken place to a great amount; letters from Glasgow have brought a list of failures to the extent of upwards of a million sterling!

VIENNA, JAN 30.

Lieutenant colonel count Klein, who was despatched on the 12th, as a courier from Milan, arrived here on the 17th. It is said he brings intelligence that the emperor has not accepted the propositions of the king of Bavaria. It is certain that prince Wrede, who had set out from Milan on an important mission from his court, having proceeded only half way on his journey, suddenly returned, and that on the arrival of a courier there, field marshal Bianchi, duke of Casa Laoza, received orders to proceed immediately to the army on the frontiers of Austria.

PARIS, FEB 13.

We read what follows in one of the most esteemed of the German journals:

"Lavalette did not go to England. He proceeded from Brussels to the Rhone, which he ascended as far as Manheim. It is believed that he stopped a day in that city. We learn that he afterwards proceeded to Stutgard, being furnished by a foreign passport, countersigned by several authorities. It is supposed he goes to Bavaria."

According to the German papers the Austrians have occupied militarily the Salzburg, with the exception of the town of that name.

Sir Robert Wilson, Mr Bruce, & capt. Hutchinson, have presented a memorial to the French attorney general, containing the grounds of their appeal against the ordinance of the chamber of council, dated Jan. 30, refusing them bail. The greater part of the memorial consists of legal argument, tending to shew that persons constituted prisoners under a charge of the offence of which they are accused, are, according to the French laws, entitled to be admitted to bail. They express their astonishment that provisional liberty should be refused, before the presumption of crime be definitely fixed on them. It is observed, that although the expressions of the ordinance suggests the idea of corruption or connivance in the gaoler or turnkey of Lavalette, it does not venture openly to make that charge against the prisoners.—But if it did, such a charge is denied by their conscience and rejected as a calumny. They declare that they know nothing of Lavalette's escape, and had no concert with Madame Lavalette, whom none of them had ever seen.

"It is impossible (say the memorialists) that Madame Lavalette herself, the virtuous and honourable author of the safety of her husband, should not know if the gaolers were gained and corrupted, and that they would shut their eyes;—impossible, quite impossible, for any reasonable man to conceive, that the gaolers should be corrupted by us in the Sieur Lavalette, without Madame Lavalette being informed of it." They express their satisfaction at Madame Lavalette having obtained her liberty, which they remark, is the strongest evidence that bail ought not to be refused to them.

In reply to a part of the ordinance which alleges the acts and writings of the accused to have presented the character of a conspiracy against the government, the memorialists say, "That the tribunals cannot judge us by our thoughts, but by our acts; and that if Englishmen momentarily reside in France, are obliged to conform their exterior actions to the existing laws, nothing ought to hinder them from thinking as freely on the banks of the Seine, as on the banks of the Thames. Thus, whatever may have been our secret sentiments, our conversations with our friends, or our confidential correspondence with our fellow-countrymen, it is not such circumstances upon which we ought to be judged. We ought not to be judged by the intentions or thoughts which we are supposed to have, but by the nature and quality of the facts imputed to us."

[Yet it was upon the secret thoughts the unpublished thoughts of Sidney, that the English government sent him to the scaffold.]

PARIS, FEB. 28.

The Archbishop Coadjutor of Dublin and the Bishop of Cork, deputed to Rome by the Catholic clergy of Ireland, have arrived within a few days at this city, on their return from the capital of the Christian world.

It is said negociations are now in progress between the Court of Rome and the different protestant Courts, relative to the Catholics who are in their states. It is resolved it is said, to establish this subject, and to consecrate the principles of public law which reconcile the interests of Princes with that of the Catholic church. Europe for some time having aggrandised the States of several houses foreign to this church, require imperiously new arrangements which may meet the difficulties which occur.

AGEN, FEB. 13

Marshal Soult set out on the 2d Feb from Salvagnac, (Tarn) and goes to Hamburg.

PARMA, FEB 7

The arrival of the Arch Duchess Maria Louisa is still very uncertain. It appears that the Court of Milan always avoids explaining itself in a positive manner as to the affairs of Parma.

FLORENCE, FEB. 7.

It is thought the Court of Milan is not very well inclined towards the constitutional and representative governments forming in different parts of Italy; it is this which probably causes the plan of our constitution to be postponed.

HEIDELBERG, FEB 7

News is just received here, that his Holiness the Pope, on the application of the imperial Austrian Court, had consented to restore to the university of Heidelberg all the MSS. and other works taken from the Palatine Library, and hitherto preserved in the Vatican, consisting of 847 volumes.

We are authorised to state, that *Hubbard Taylor*, Esq. is a candidate in the Third or Northern District for Elector, to choose a President and Vice-President: and, if elected, will vote for *James Monroe* as President, and *Daniel D. Tompkins*, as Vice-President.

We are authorised to state, that Captain *Joseph C. Breckenridge*, is a Candidate for our next State Legislature.

EDUCATION.

Thomas M. Prentiss

Continues his School for the present, in the Chamber lately occupied by Mr. Catheart, as thoroughfare from Postlethwait's Inn to the Jail. A few seats for Lads and Lasses, vacant. Terms as heretofore, $3 per quarter. 18-3t April 29.

Bottled Ale and Porter.

WALTER CONNELL has commenced BOTTLEING, and in a few days will have on delivery,

COLEMAN'S

BEST ALE AND PORTER—IN BOTTLE.

It being his intention to have always during the season, a large supply on hand; He will be enabled to meet orders for Town and Country on the shortest notice, at his BOTTLEING CELLAR, under Mr. Yiesers currying shop, corner of Maine and Maine Cross Streets, Lexington.

April 29th, 1816. 18-4t

Tammanial Celebration.

The anniversary of the Tutelary Saint of America, will be celebrated by the Sons of Tammany or Brethren of the Columbian Order, on Monday the 15th of the month of Flowers.

The Brethren are requested so be punctual in their attendance at the Council Fire of their Great Wigwam, on that day, precisely at the rising of the Sun.

☞ Transient Brethren are invited to attend, and join in the celebration.

By order, JAMES W. PALMER, Sec.
Month of Plants, 22d,
Y. D. 324. 17-4

LIVERY STABLES.

NASH & RUSSELL,

Have taken those extensive and commodious stables which were attached to the tavern lately known by the name of the KENTUCKY HOTEL; where they propose to receive and take care of horses, in the very best manner—as they intend to give their own personal attention to this business, they can pledge themselves for the fidelity of their servants.—Their stables being situated in the very centre and seat of business of Lexington, and being finished in the best manner, will enable them to accommodate the public as advantageously, if not more so, than any other in the place. Horses fed and taken care of, at ten shillings and six pence per week, and other charges as low in proportion.

Lexington, April 28th, 1816. 18-tf

6 1-4 Cents Reward.

Runaway from the subscribers on Sunday, the 14th inst. LEWIS F DUMASS, an apprentice to the Hatting Business—he is about 18 years of age, slim made—cloathing not recollected. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said boy, as the law will be enforced against any who shall do so. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend and return him to the subscribers in Lexington

P. & W BAIN.

April 29 18-tf

State of Kentucky.

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Set.—March term, 1816.

Elisha Cravens, Complainant,
Against
The heirs and legal representatives of Thomas Carneal's heirs, John Blackmore, Valentine Linginfelter, the unknown heirs of George Barnett, Deceased, and others, Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THIS DAY came the Complainant by his attorney and the Defendants the unknown heirs of George Barnett, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Defendants are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: Therefore on the motion of the said Complainant it is ordered, that, unless the said Defendants do appear here on or before the twenty-fourth day of our next June term and answer the Complainants bill, that the same will be taken as confessed against them,—and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper of this Commonwealth for eight Weeks in succession, agreeably to law.

A Copy—Attest,
18-8t THOMAS BODLEY, C. F. C. C.

Take Notice,

That my Wife Mary Smith, has deserted my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I hereby forwarn all persons from trading with or crediting of her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any of her contracts.

Woodford County, Ky. April 24th, 1816
18-3t* JOSEPH SMITH.

Stray Mare.

TAKEN UP by William Dennison, living in Fayette County, near Mrs. Morrison on Hickman, one SORREL MARE, a star in her forehead, near hind foot white, about four feet nine inches high, some saddle spots on her near side, four years old next spring, appraised to $15.

A Copy, LEONARD YOUNG, J. P.
Atteste, ABNER FIELD, JR. D. C. F. C. C.
18-3w

TO WOOL AND COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber has two Wool Carding Machines just finished for sale, also two Throstles of 108 spindles each, 3 Engines for Carding Cotton, a Roving frame of 12 Cans, 2 Drawing frames of 3 heads each, a Reel, &c. &c. These Machines will be warranted to perform as well as any ever made in this country, and not inferior to those made in the eastern states; they will be sold altogether or separate, for Cash at 6, 12, 18, & 24 months, or for young Negroes, or Whiskey, Bacon, Bees-Wax and Tallow, &c &c.

THOMAS STUDMAN.
Lexington, April 28th, 1816 18-tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE FIRM OF

Parker & Graves

IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.—All debts due to or from the late concern, will be settled by William W. Graves

JAMES P PARKER
WILLIAM W GRAVES.

Lexington, April 11, 1816. 17-

William W. Graves,

In addition to the late stock, is just receiving a fresh supply of MERCHANDISE, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, consisting of—

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware.

Queens, Glass & China } Ware. Also Wines & Brandy Young Hyson & Imperial } Teas.

Scott County, Set.

TAKEN UP by Col John Williams, on Cane Run, a sorrel mare, about ten years old, the off eye out, a large star in the face, about fifteen hands high, no brands perceivable. Appraised to 20 dollars. Also—a bay mare, about eleven years old, blaze face, both hind feet and the near fore foot white, no brands perceivable Appraised to 15 dollars.

A copy. Atteste.
16-3* CARY L. CLARKE, C. S. C. C.

For Sale,

THE HOUSE & LOT in Market street, now occupied by Mr. Desforges, first door below the new Presbyterian Church, and third above the Episcopalian.—For terms apply to Mr. John L. Martin, or to the subscriber, one and one-fourth miles north of Lexington.

JABEZ VIGUS.
April 8, 1816 16-tf

John Bickley,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Attends the Circuit Courts of Fayette, Jessamine & Scott. His place of residence, Lexington—his office, next door to D. W. Wardlaw's shop. 9

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

KEEPS his office on Poplar Row, in the same house occupied by the Lexington Branch Bank.

9-tf February 25, 1816.

POETRY

IRISH MELODIES.

Air—"*Nora Grina.*"

Lesbia hath a beaming eye;
But no one knows for whom it beameth;
Right and left the arrows fly,
But what they aim at no one dreameth.
Sweeter 'tis to gaze upon
My Nora's lid, that seldom rises,
Few her looks, but every one,
Like unexpected light, surprises:
Oh! my Nora Crina dear!
My gettie bashful Nora Crina,
Beauty lies, in many eyes,
But love in yours, my Nora Crina.

Lesbia wears a robe of gold,
But all so close, the nymph hath lac'd it,
Not a charm of beauty's mould
Presumes to stay where nature plac'd it;
Oh! my Nora's gown for me,
That floats as wild as mountain breezes,
Leaving every beauty free,
To sink or swell, as heaven pleases!
Yes, my Nora Crina, dear!
My simple, grateful Nora Crina,
Nature's dress, is loveliness,
The dress you wear, my Nora Crina.

Lesbia hath a wit refin'd,
But, when its points are gleaming round us,
Who can tell if they're design'd
To dazzle merely, or to wound us?
Pillow'd on my Nora's heart,
In safer slumber love reposes;
Bed of peace! whose roughest part,
Is but the crumpling of the roses!
Oh, my Nora Crina dear!
My mild, my artless Nora Crina!
Wit tho' bright, hath not the light,
That warms your eyes, Nora Crina!

The attorney-general of Ireland, some time since, in his morning walk, on his way to the Four-courts, happened to fall into company and conversation with a certain brother barrister, distinguished for his candor of expression, and the purity and the uniformity of his patriotic habits and opinions.—"Well," said the attorney-general, "what will the world say to see you and me walking together?" "They will say" rejoined the patriot barrister, "that you are growing better, or that I am growing worse."

REAL AMERICAN

IMPROVEMENTS.

THE improved Chimney and Fire-place, by Mr John C. Brush, of Washington City, D. C. is complete to give an agreeable fire side.—Your old fire places and chimneys which afflict the family with smoke, may be effectually corrected; new ones are constructed with superior advantages, the rooms ventilated with pure air, warm or cold, at pleasure, without opening doors or windows; likewise a great saving of fuel. Gentlemen wishing the improvement, may receive the necessary information by applying to the undersigned (at Mr. Weisiger's Inn) who is duly authorized to introduce and convey the right to others to construct them, which will be done on very liberal terms.

The Domestic Roving and Spinning Machine.

This Machine is completely adapted to the use of the farmer and mechanic, to aid the household manufactory; with one of twelve spindles, one woman may perform the labor of six or eight on the common wheel. This country possessing the advantage of the raw materials at hand, the household manufactory may be carried on in peace or war, with as much benefit as any other mechanical, or agricultural business. The undersigned has received an assignment of the full and exclusive right from the patentee, to make use, and vend to others the right of the said machine within the several states and territories of the United States, south and west of the Delaware river; the territorial right of any part which may be unsold, will be conveyed on very liberal terms to any gentlemen who may be disposed to benefit themselves and their fellow citizens, by aiding the introduction of so valuable a labor saving machine—Mr. Thomas V. Loofbourrow, of Frankfort, Kentucky, will furnish machines complete to order, for patterns to make from in other counties, &c. A machine may be seen and the terms learnt, by applying to the undersigned at Mr. Weisiger's Inn, or to Mr Loofbourrow, at the Steam Mill.

STEPHEN ANDRES, Assignee.

Frankfort, Feb 6, 1816.

Kentucky Legislature,

JANUARY 31, 1814.

The joint committee appointed to examine Mr Stephen Andres' Spinning Machine, in conformity to his memorial, proceeded to examine the same, and find it constructed for spinning wool and cotton, and more simplified than any machine heretofore offered for public use; possessing the advantage of the Spinning Billy and Jenny now in use—it may be used as a Billy for roving and spinning warp or filling, or as a Jenny for spinning warp from wool or cotton, which change can be made in a few minutes; the machine contains twelve spindles, and may be worked as a Billy by a common spinner with the aid of a boy or girl from eight to ten years old, and as a Jenny without any aid whatever. It possesses such advantages for saving labor and expediting the manufacture of domestic goods, that your committee recommends the same to the patronage of the good citizens of this commonwealth.

CERTIFICATE.

This may certify, that I have had in operation for two seasons past, at my place in Bourbon county, Kentucky, one of the domestic Roving and Spinning Machines, introduced into Kentucky by Stephen Andres. On a machine of 12 spindles, well made and attended, one woman with the aid of a small person may perform the labor of five or six on the common wheel. I am fully satisfied of its utility, and that it possesses superior advantages for aiding the household manufactory to any machine now in use, that I have no hesitation in recommending the same to my fellow citizens.

JAMES GARRARD, Jr.

Frankfort, Feb. 6, 1816. 9

Constables' Blanks,

For sale at this Office.

EDUCATION.

The Subscribers return their greatful thanks to the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have received since the establishment of their School. Inasmuch as they have had the pleasure to give satisfaction to all who have with generous confidence entrusted their children long enough to their care, they trust that by the same unremitted attention, similar success will attend their efforts. The School will be continued at the same place—Terms as usual in the Lancastrian Department, but in the annexed Academy, Books must be furnished by the Students

N. B. A limited number of poor Children, of respectable parents, will be received in the Lancastrian Department, and as heretofore taught gratis.

ALDRIDGE & VAUGHAN.

Lexington, Feb. 22, 1816 9-3m

TOBACCO.

The Subscribers will pay Cash for Tobacco. Persons desirous of contracting for their crops not yet ready for delivery, will find it advantageous to call on the subscribers, before they dispose of the same.

J. & T G. PRENTISS

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 49tf

Wanted to Rent,

A SMALL FARM within a few miles of Lexington, with a house sufficient for a small family—possession would be required about Christmas. Apply to JOSEPH TOWLER.

Lexington, December 1. 49

Wm. Robinson & Co.

Have just received a small Consignment from a Pittsburgh Manufacturer, consisting of

Sickles, Wheel-Irons, Augers, and Brads by the 1000.

Which they offer for sale at reduced prices.

5-t January 29, 1816

Cellar to Rent.

The large and commodious Cellar, under the new Episcopal Church. Apply to

JOHN COLEMAN,

8 *Lexington Brewery*

Bank Notes.

Of all descriptions, (not counterfeit) will be taken by M'Calla, Gaines & Co. for all debts due them They earnestly request all those who are in arrearages, to avail themselves of this offer before the first day of April next, or they will be compelled to adopt other measures, which are peculiarly disagreeable both to debtor and creditor.

Lexington, Jan. 16th, 1815. 25—tf.

ENGRAVING.

Copper Plates, Seals, Brands, Steel Dies, &c. will be neatly executed by the subscriber on application at James Garrison's Druggist Store, next door to James Weir's, Main street, Lexington, Ky.

JOHN C. NUTTMAN.

December 4. 49

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE LADIES.

THE Lexington Manufacturing Company are desirous of obtaining a quantity of fine bleached Linen and Cotton RAGS, which are necessary to enable them to manufacture the important article of fine Paper, of which so much is annually imported, and might be avoided if the patriotism or œconomy of the ladies of Kentucky, would induce them to adopt the customs of the ladies in the eastern states, viz. to keep a Rag Bag, which is usually hung up in a place convenient for the purpose, and in which are deposited the Rags that almost daily appear in every large family.—At the end of the year your rag bags thus attended, will produce you a liberal sum for pin-money, and greatly aid the important manufactories of your state.

Six Cents in money will be paid for fine bleached Linen or Cotton Rags—and a price in proportion for coarser quality, or for tow made from flax or hemp.

Apply at the Lexington Manufactory to

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 48-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all whom it may concern.

THAT I shall attend with Commissioners appointed by the county court of Fayette, at the April term, and the surveyor of said county on the 10th of May, to run the line around my land on which I reside, and and re-mark the same, and place stones where the corners are defaced or rotting down, and do such other acts as may be necessary and agreeable to law, and continue from day to day till the business is finished.

16*3t ROBERT O'NEAL.

Fayette County, Set

TAKEN UP by John B. White, one and an half miles from Lexington, Russell's road, one small bay mare, thirteen hands two inches high, no brands—bob tail; four years old—appraised to nine dollars, before me, by George Robinson and Gabriel Parker, this 20th day of March, 1816.

3-17 O KEEN, j. p.

Fayette county, set.

TAKEN UP by Wm. Patterson, six miles from Lexington, Cane Run, one dark bay mare, five years old, thirteen hands two inches high, white rings round her ears, saddle spots. Appraised to nine and a half dollars before me, by John C. Redman and Wm. M. Dickey, this 12th day of February, 1816. O. KEEN, J. P.

16—3*

TAKEN UP by Notly Mattox, living in Fayette county, on North Elkhorn, near Harrison's mill, one bright bay mare, 8 years old last spring, fourteen and a fourth hands high, has a long star in her forehead and snip on her nose, both hind feet white, right hip somewhat sunk, shod before. Appraised to 25 dollars before me, this 16th day of December, 1815. ROBT S RUSSELL, J. P. F. C.

A copy. Atteste.

JOHN D. YOUNG, clk. 16—3*

TAKEN UP by James Haley, living in Fayette county, on North Elkhorn, one Bay Horse, supposed to be five or six years old, fifteen hands high, a small star in his forehead, has a lump on his flank, and a scar on his near hind foot, probably occasioned by the foot distemper. Appraised to 35 dollars before me, this 22d January, 1816.

ROBT. RUSSELL, J. P. F. C.

(A Copy) 16 3*—

ABNER FIELD, Jr. d. c. f. c.

Fayette County.

TAKEN UP by William Todd, one Bay three years' Horse Colt, his hind feet white, not docked or branded; appraised to $11.—Also, one Bay Filly, about two years old, her hind feet white, and one fore foot white, bald face; appraised to $13 before me this 3d day of Feb. 1816.

SAMUEL BLAIR.

A copy. Attest,

ABNER FIELD, jr. d. c. f. c. 15-3

Notice.

THERE will be wanted during the Winter and pring, at SANDERS, a thriving little Village, two and a-half miles N. W. of Lexington, a constant supply of

Corn Meal, Lard, Bacon, Butter &c.

for which, COTTON YARN, of the best quality will be given, at as low a price as it can be had in the state. LEWIS SANDERS.

Sanders, 12th January, 1816. 3-tf

N. B. I will give One Dollar per gallon for Cow or Horse-foot OIL. L. S

Wool Carding.

Merino and Common Wool Carding in a Superier Style and on the usual terms at Sanders, 2 1-2 Miles from Lexington, by

LEWIS SANDERS.

Lexington, May 28, 1815.

Wool Carding.

THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that their machines are in complete operation at their factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington, at six pence per pound for common wool—and having the advantage of both water and horses, will enable them to accommodate their friends on the shortest notice and in the best manner. For sale at their factory, a quantity of Woollen Cloths, Linseys and Wool Rolls. Lexington, June 12th, 1815.—24tf

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the Public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Founding business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupelo for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continance of the sam

EZRA WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 9th, 1815. 28—tf

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR

150 *Hh'ds of Tobacco,*

To be delivered early in the season.

LEWIS SANDERS.

October 9, 1815. 41-tf

Doctor Joseph Boswell,

HAS removed to the large Brick House recently occupied by Mr. James Prentiss, near he factory of Morrison, Boswells and Sutton. He will continue to practice Medicine & Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity.

39tf September 23d, 1815.

The Partnership of I. &E. Woodruff is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and settle them without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious to have their accounts all settled up to this date. I. &. E. WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 9. 28—tf

To Rent,

The Upper Story and Kitchen of a House near the Public Square—Inquire of

THE PRINTER.

January 22. 4-

For Sale,

Any Quantity of SALT,

Of a superior quality, at our Lick, three and a half miles south east of Mounsterling.

WM. ELLIS & BROTHERS.

Spencer Lick, December 14, 1815. 51

Allen & Grant,

Commission Merchants, Pittsburgh,

Inform their friends in the Western Country, that they have removed to the Ware-house lately occupied by G. & C. Anshutz From the superior conveniencies of their Ware-house, and its proximity to the river, the Merchants of Kentucky will find it to their advantage to consign to them.

Pittsburgh, May 6.

H. Beard & A. Campbell

Have opened in the house next door to Mr. Williamson's corner, on Main and Poplar-streets, a well selected assortment of

Merchandize,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIS.
QUEENS CHINA, GLASS AND HARD WARES,

Which they will sell low for cash, country linen, or whisky.

Lexington, January 30. 6—

Bartlet & Cox,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

THANKFUL for past favours, beg leave to inform their Western friends, that they still continue to transact business on commission as formerly.

48— New-Orleans, 8th Nov. 1815.

OLD IRON-SIDES

TAVERN.

Elijah Noble

Has opened a Tavern in those extensive and commodious buildings on Short-Street, Lexington, Kentucky, formerly occupied by Mr. William T. Banton and Mr. Prentiss, as Boarding Houses, which he has connected together, and where he proposes

To Entertain Travellers,

And his Fellow-Citizens generally, who call on him, in a style equal to any which can be obtained in the Western Country.—Travellers may be accommodated, without being disturbed by the noise and bustle, usually incident to a Tavern; and

Private Parties,

Will meet with no interruption from strangers.—His Liquors will be excellent, and his Table always spread with the choicest Viands of each successive season.

His Stable will contain about sixty Horses—It will be under the direction and care of Mr. F. Balenger, whose attention will be entirely confined to the Stable. Lexington, January 22, 1816.

J. C. & M. D. Richardson,

Have just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a large and well chosen assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

[*Purchased principally for Cash,*]

Which they are now opening in the white house, corner of Main and Mill Streets, which they will sell on as good terms as any other house in the Western country. They have on hand and will keep a constant supply of

Satinets, Cassinets, and Cottons—

Writing, Printing & Wrapping Paper,

Manufactured by the Lexington Manufacturing company.—Also an assortment of PITTSBURGH NAILS, which they will sell at wholesale, or by retail at the wholesale price.

They likewise wish to sell for Produce, at a fair price, or a reduced price in Cash,

A Valuable Farm,

Consisting of 2 or 300 acres, situated between the lower Bourbon and Cynthiana roads, within nine miles from Lexington, with about 100 acres inclosed, with a Rope Walk, and other improvements too tedious to mention.

10-tf Lexington, March 1, 1816.

LATEST

IMPORTED GOODS.

100 Crates well assorted QUEENS WARE
20 ditto and boxes elegant LUSTRE WARE
20 Tierces, 20 half Tierces, 50 Barrels and 100 Kegs, } Best Green COPPERAS
80 Bags very Green COFFEE
20 Barrels ditto ditto
18 Boxes Tin, fit for manufacturers,
100 Boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS, superior quality

Bundles of Steel, and a few tons Campeachy Logwood will be sold on accommodating terms by the package, at Philadelphia, New York & Baltimore prices—carriage, which is extremely low added—by application to

J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.

December 25th, 1815 52

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

On Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Savanna, Charleston and Pittsburgh,

For sale—apply as above.

James Garrison,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Apothecary and Druggist,

MAIN STREET, LEXINGTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs merchants and physicians and all dealers in his line, that he has, and will constantly keep, a large and extensive supply of

Fresh Drugs and Medicines;

Also, a large supply of

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

Which he will sell for cash at the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore prices, with the addition of Carriage expences excepted, or on the usual credit, viz.

Aloes Sact	Gum Tragacanth
Antimony	Myrrh
Anniseed	Guaic
Borax refined	Copal
Brimstone	Shal Lac
Burgundy Pitch	Pow'd. Peruvian Barks
Cantharides	Rheubarb
Cochineal	Jallap
Cream Tartar	Ipecacuanha, &c.
Cloves	Sal Ammoniac
Cinnamon	Fol Senna
Mace	Manna Flake
Nutmegs	Camomile Flowers
12 dozen Caster Oil	Orange Peel
Gum Camphor	Gentian Root, &c.
Arabic	

PATENT MEDICINES,

By the gross or dozen.

Anderson's Pills	Harlem Oil
Lee's N. L. B. Pills	Ess. Peppermint
Hooper's Pills	Godfrey's Cordial
Bateman's Drops	Durable Ink
British Oil	Steer's Opadeldoc
Turlington's Balsom	Worm Tea
Itch Ointment	Wormseed Oil

DYE STUFFS.

Annatto	Aquafortis by the carboy or pound
Allum	Oil of Vitriol by the carboy or pound
Red Wood	Madder, &c.
Log Wood	
Fustic	
Aquafortis	

PAINTS, &c.

Spanish Brown	Red Lead
Whiteing	Prussian Blue, No. 1
White Lead	Do. do 2
Drop Lake	Rose Pink
Cromic Yellow	Pat Green
Dutch Pink	Copal Varnish, by the gallon
Pat Yellow	
Linseed Oil	Turpentine Varnish, do.
Spts Turpentine	

Also, 12 dozen Sweet Oil, suitable for machinery, which will be sold low—with a general assortment of Perfumes.

Lexington, Dec. 15th, 1815. 51-12m.

Downing & Grant,

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store on Short-street, (between Mill and Main Cross-streets) Lexington,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Sugar,	Raisins,
Coffee,	Prunes,
Teas,	Almonds,
Chocolate,	Figs,
Ginger,	Cold Struck, Sweet & Castor } Oil,
Mace,	
Cloves,	Scots & Moccoba } Snuff
Allspice,	
Black Pepper,	New-England Cheese,
Cayenne do	Salt,
Nutmegs,	Shad,
Cinnamon,	Herrings,
Mustard,	Wash Balls,
Allum,	Shaving Soap,
Indigo,	Pipes,
Madder,	Wooden Cocks,
Copperas,	Overalls,
Brimstone,	
WINE, BRANDY,	JAMAICA SPIRITS WHISKEY.

Brushes of every kind, Spanish Whiting, Putty, Flax Seed Oil, Window Glass, Paper for rooms, &c. &c. All of which they will sell very low for Cash.

House and sign Painting, Papering and Glazing done as usual.

They wish to sell or rent their Oil Mill in Lexington. Nov. 25, 1815. 48-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with Mr. ALEXANDER CRANSTON of the City of New-York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD, now of this place for the purpose of transacting business in the Mercantile & Commission line in this State, which from the first of this present Month will be Conducted under the firm of J. P Schatzell & Company.

Lexington Sept. 9th 1815.—37-t

Partnership Dissolved.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Ashton, Beach and Neille,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent—All those having demands on the firm, are requested to apply to Ashton and Beach for the same—all indebted to the firm are to make payment to Ashton and Beach, who are authorised to receive the same.

R. ASHTON,
JOSEPH BEACH,
HUGH NEILLE.

Lexington, March 2d, 1816. 10—

The Coach Making Business.

In all its various branches, is still carried on at the old stand by ASHTON & BEACH, where Carriages, Gigs, &c. &c. will be made or repaired on the shortest notice, and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers will make application to the county court of Nicholas, for leave to lay off a town on their lands on Somerset in said county, at the May term of said court, agreeable to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

ROBERT BERRY,
JOHN LOCKRIDGE, Sen.
WILLIAM LOCKRIDGE.

10th March, 1816. 13-10

Thomas Deye Owings,

Has removed his

IRON AND CASTINGS STORE

To the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bartholomew Blount, on Upper and Short streets, opposite colonel Morrison's—where he has on hand

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

IRONS & CASTINGS, VIZ.

Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Ovens, And Irons, &c.

8 Lexington, 8th Feb.

Just Received,

AND READY TO BE DISPOSED OF BY

Wholesale,

By the subscribers, at their Store Room in Lexington, opposite Mr. John Postlethwait's Tavern,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Elegant Fancy Goods,

Selected from the latest importations in Philadelphia, and which they will sell upon very favourable terms for Cash, or approved endorsed Notes.

LANE & TAYLOR.

Lexington, 9th January, 1816. 3-tf

N. B. Wm. N. Lane presents his thanks to his former friends and customers, and hopes they will give him a call.

Robert A. Gatewood,

Has opened a very general and well selected assortment of

Merchandise,

In his new brick house, opposite Mr. James Wier's Store, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail on a very small advance for Cash.

January 18, 1816

Nails and Brads.

The subscribers inform the public they have just received a fresh supply of Cut and Wrought Nails and Brads, of all sizes, which may be had by the cask at their store, or by retail of Messrs. Farmer Dewees & Co. who will hereafter be constantly supplied with a general assortment for retailing, at their usual prices—where also may be had warranted Axes, of a superior quality.

The subscribers will also receive orders for any kind of nails, which they will import and sell at the Factory prices, at Pittsburgh, with addition of a commission of 2 1-2 per cent. on 3 months credit—and without any commission, when money is paid on delivery of the nails here.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Dec. 29. 1-tf

John Norton,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he has removed to his house immediately opposite the Insurance Bank, main street, where he will keep a constant supply of MEDICINES, wholesale and retail.

Having disposed of his Nail Factory, he requests all those in arrearages for Nails, to make payment immediately, as he intends going to the eastward.—2 tf.

To the Public.

MY Shop is next door to the Kentucky Gazette printing-office, where I carry on my business in its several branches of SADDLING & MILITARY ACCOUTREMENT MAKING.—I tender my grateful acknowledgments to my customers for the distinguished patronage I have received from them. My friends and the public are assured of prompt accommodations.—I feel confident that with the aid of some of the best workmen and a constant supply of the most choice materials, I shall be able to render ample satisfaction to those who may please to favour me with their applications by order or otherwise.

JOHN BRYAN.

January 22.

☞ Patent Elastic Saddles.

A word to those who are fond of easy riding.

The complaint against hard and uneasy saddles, which is for the most part a just and general one, and is really a great grievance to those who have much riding to do, has caused me to turn my mind particularly to that subject, with a view if possible to remedy the evil—I can with confidence assure the public that I have accomplished it—I have projected a plan which is by means of strong and well tempered steel springs, so constructed as to support the saddle seat & give much greater ease to both rider & horse, than saddles made in the common way or any other that I have ever seen, can possibly do. The plan is entirely different from the English elastic saddles with spring bars of steel, whalebone, &c. and also from those with wire springs, and I conceive much superior to either, as the elasticity is greater, and the tree not being put out of its original form, will not be subject to hurting horses on journeys, which is complained of in thesaddles with spring bars. A number of gentlemen in this town and its vicinity, have those saddles nowsin use, and but one tentiment I believe exists among them in favour of their seperiority—The invention is equally as applicable to ladies saddles as to gentlemens'. Any person desirous of purchaling those easy saddles, is at liberty first to make trial of one and judge of their ease for themselves. In point of durability I will warrant them equal to any other saddles, and superior to most.

☞ I have obtained a Patent from the United States for this invention, and am ready to dispose of patent rights to Saddlers, for other counties or states—If required, I will furnish a tree with springs ready fixed and strained, which may serve as a model to work by, and will give the necessary instructions J. BRYAN

WHEAT.

THE subscribers will purchase WHEAT at the highest market price—Application to be made at the store of Lewis Sanders, and at their new Steam Mill on the lower end of Water Street.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr. & CO.

6th November, 1815. 45-tf

BLANK DEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.